

TEACHING DISCIPLINES IN THE DEPARTMENT

№	Item Name	Brief information about the subject
Bachelor		
1.	Business Planning	Study of modern methods and practices of business planning, planning technology; determining the structure and content of the business plan; study of methods of planning sections of the business plan; study of the mechanism of promotion of the business plan; study the methodology for assessing the effectiveness of the business plan.
2.	Analysis of the activities of water management organizations	The activities of water management organizations, their main tasks, the main economic indicators and the methodology for their analysis are taught.
3.	Economics of Water Management Construction	Methods of construction of agricultural and water facilities, development of their economy, business plan of production activities, preparation of design and estimate documentation, reclamation measures, calculation of economic efficiency are taught.
4.	Economics and Water Management (in the direction of KCMTC)	During the transition to the economy and market relations of the water and agricultural sectors, they are taught to organize and manage their activities on the basis of scientific and technological achievements.
5.	Economics and Water Management (in the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture)	During the transition to the economy and market relations of the water and agricultural sectors, they are taught to organize and manage their activities on the basis of scientific and technological achievements.
6.	Saving natural resources	The economic mechanism of nature management, the study of the main directions of rational and integrated use of resources, the solution of environmental protection problems, the effectiveness of costs for nature protection, and ways to assess damage will be taught.

-
- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 7. | Water Economics and Management (MVH) | During the transition to the economy and market relations of the water and agricultural sectors, they are taught to organize and manage their activities on the basis of scientific and technological achievements. |
| 8. | Economics of Agriculture (OIWH) | The role and tasks of agriculture in the economy, its activities, ways of its development, organizational, legal and production foundations of agriculture are taught. |
| 9. | Innovative economy | Forms knowledge about the role of the national economy in the implementation of innovative development programs of our country, the factors determining its innovative development, important problems of innovation management, the essence of scientific projects at industrial enterprises and their introduction into production. |
| 10. | Water Economics (OIWH) | The role and tasks of water management in the economy, the economy of water management organizations, problems in irrigated agriculture and their causes, ways to improve the efficiency of land and water use are taught. |
| 11. | Project Analysis | Types of projects, feasibility studies, business plan, participants in investment processes, the basics of evaluating an investment project and factors affecting its effectiveness are taught. |
| 12. | Economics of agriculture (specialty economics) | The role and tasks of agriculture in the economy, its activities, ways of its development, organizational, legal and production foundations of agriculture are taught. |
| 13. | Economics and Management | During the transition to the economy and market relations of the water and agricultural sectors, they are taught to organize and manage their activities on the basis of scientific and technological achievements. |
| 14. | Economics of agro-industrial complex | The composition of the APC, the relationship of production sites, organizational and economic relations between industries and enterprises are studied. |
| 15. | Small Business and Entrepreneurship | The essence of small business and entrepreneurship, their role in the development of our national economy and their role in solving the problem of employment of the population are taught. |

-
- | | |
|--|---|
| 16. Foreign investment | The content, essence and significance of foreign investment, the role of foreign direct investment in the management of investment policy, the attraction of foreign investment in the economy of Uzbekistan, the regulatory and legal conditions created for foreign investors, and the ways of regulating investments teach the activity. |
| 17. Theory and Analysis of Real Estate Investments | Acquire basic skills in assessing investment opportunities in the real estate market, use modern methods of financial and mathematical analysis of the investment attractiveness of a real estate object, teach tools (instruments) used in world practice. |
| 18. Economics of enterprise | The place and role of the enterprise in the development of the national economy, its functions, tasks, classification, structure and determining factors, as well as the improvement of legislation on enterprises are taught. |
| 19. World Agricultural Economy | World agriculture, its economy, land, water and labour resources, which are the main factors of agricultural production, and their characteristics are taught at the scale of developed and developing countries. |
| 20. Economic theory | Topics related to the general foundations of the economy, market economy, macroeconomics and the world economy are included. In particular, the laws and rules of the modern developed market economy, the role of finance, credit, banking and monetary systems are taught. |
| 21. Microeconomics | The behavior of firms in the markets of perfect competition, monopolistic competition, oligopolistic and purely monopolistic markets, pricing in various markets, minimization of costs and maximization of profits is analyzed. |
| 22. Macroeconomics | The department teaches the general theory of the market economy, the country's economy, major economic phenomena and processes related to the national economy as a whole. |

Correspondence

-
- | | |
|---|--|
| 23. Innovative economy | The role of the national economy in the implementation of innovative development programs in our country, the factors determining innovative development, important problems of innovation management, the nature of scientific projects at industrial enterprises and their introduction into production form knowledge. |
| 24. Fundamentals of scientific research | Forms knowledge about the methodology and methods of scientific research, the basics of the practical organization of scientific research, analysis and generalization of research results. |
| 25. Economy of water management | The role and tasks of water management in the economy, the economy of water management organizations, problems in irrigated agriculture and their causes, ways to improve the efficiency of land and water use are taught. |
| 26. Project Analysis | Types of projects, feasibility studies, business plan, participants in investment processes, the basics of evaluating an investment project and factors affecting its effectiveness are taught. |
| 27. Business Management | Study of modern methods and practices of business planning, planning technology; determining the structure and content of the business plan; study of methods of planning sections of the business plan; study of the mechanism of promotion of the business plan; study the methodology for assessing the effectiveness of the business plan. |
| 28. Basics of leasing | The advantages, importance and effectiveness of the development of leasing, types, issues of taxation, organizational and managerial forms, the state of development of leasing relations in the republic and similar topical problems are considered. |
| 29. Economics of construction in the water sector | Methods of construction of agricultural and water facilities, development of their economy, business plan of production activities, preparation of design and estimate documentation, reclamation measures, calculation of economic efficiency are taught. |

-
- | | |
|--|--|
| 30. Analysis of the activities of water management organizations | The activities of water management organizations, their main tasks, the main economic indicators and the methodology for their analysis are taught. |
| 31. Economics of Commercial Enterprises | In the context of modernization of the economy, within the framework of socio-economic processes taking place in the activities of industries and enterprises, the conceptual foundations of promising directions for the development of enterprises operating in the sectors of the real sector are taught. |
| 32. Competition theory | Theoretical foundations of functioning and development of modern market economy; a mechanism for allocating scarce resources based on a supply and demand model; the main characteristics of competitive and non-competitive markets and the rules of action of firms in these markets; optimal use of the production process and production factors, types of production costs, risk and ways to prevent and reduce it, how prices are formed in market conditions; the direction of state intervention in the market economy and their consequences; teaches the working mechanism of labor, capital and land markets. |
| 33. Labor Economics | Labor economics refers to the study of economic laws in the field of social and labor relations, labor organization, labor market, labor resources, new and modern ways of employment, unemployment problems, their causes and solutions, as well as efficiency. factors that motivate employees to work are focused on the study of issues. |

-
34. Resource Economy Theoretical foundations of sustainable resource management in the context of economic modernization. Limited resources and the main problem of the economy. Mechanisms for economic valuation and sustainable management of natural resources. Efficient use of land and water resources. The material and technical base of agriculture, scientific and technological progress, advanced technologies and their effective use. Labor resources, their market, their use and labor productivity. Use and protection of biological resources. Use of subsoil and their protection. Ecological and economic characteristics and directions of use of secondary resources. Environmental pollution and its assessment. Efficiency of use of exhaustible and renewable resources. Investment and capital investments, increasing their efficiency. Agricultural infrastructure and its development. Production costs and production costs in agriculture. Development of public-private partnership in the effective use of resources. Innovative development of the use of agricultural and water resources. Cost-benefit analysis in agriculture.
35. Institutional Economics Students will learn the features of the development of the system of institutions of economics, property rights, factors affecting their forms of activity; knowledge of institutions such as the state and the household; methods of analyzing various economic situations with the help of mathematical models, including the use of game theory and interaction modeling; analyze the theory and practice of contracts through market entities; analyse institutional reforms; is to draw conclusions on both theoretical and practical aspects of the formation and development of institutional economics in students.
36. Feasibility study of projects In the study of theoretical and practical aspects of issues related to the economic content of projects and their analysis, the science of "Feasibility Study of Projects" is of great importance. This subject introduces students to the mechanisms of formation and effective operation of investment projects in a modern market economy.

37. Regional economy The essence of the concept of regional economy, different To teach to analyze the geographical position of the regions, natural conditions, differences and similarities of resources by specialization, as well as to analyze their characteristics, analyze the natural resource potential of the country and its regions, the level of development, to provide an understanding of the location of the leading industries, natural, national economic, taking into account the demographic, environmental and other features of the economy, carrying out measures to make fuller use of the socio-economic the potential of the regions. Use of innovative technologies in the region, consideration and analysis of organizational processes for assessing complex trends in the development of regions and making proposals with practical solutions to problems
38. Investment valuation Students systematized theoretical knowledge, practical experience and skills on the fundamental and methodological foundations of valuation activities, regulatory models, objects, including various property and its markets, the market of valuation services, relations in these markets, as well as the organization and management of evaluation institutions, the implementation and regulation of their activities consists of the formation.

Master's Degree + International

1. Methodology of economic research Organizational and methodological foundations of the study. Problems of method and methodology in scientific research. Economic methodology as a direction of economic research. Classification of methods of economic research. The use of the principles of dialectical materialism as a method of cognition of economic processes. Statistical and economic method of research. Abstract-logical method of research. Monographic method of research. Balance method of research. Experimental method of research. Functional and value method. Method of developing targeted programs. Computational and constructive method of research. Sociological method of research. Expert method. Economic and mathematical modeling. Effectiveness of the use of new knowledge and achievements of science and technology.

-
2. Agromarketing
In the context of radical changes, diversification and modernization of today's economic network, continuation and deepening of reforms, the application of models in the field of agromarketing management in the education system of our country is considered the most pressing issue of our time.
Science "Agromarketing" teaches theoretical and practical aspects of the development and implementation of a market-oriented marketing strategy, making strategic decisions on price, goods, sales and communications so that agricultural and service enterprises can effectively carry out their economic activities.
 3. Organization of innovation activity
Organizational and economic essence of innovation activity. Features and importance of innovative development in agriculture. Innovative entrepreneurship is a factor in increasing the efficiency of the network. In the agro-industrial complex, innovative projects and the formation of an innovation market and a method for assessing the effectiveness of innovations. Fundamentals of innovation and process management in the agro-industrial complex . Prospects for the development of innovations and the role of information centers. Priority areas of innovation in the agro-industrial complex.
 4. Economics of Water Management Construction Organizations
The subject "Economics of water management construction organizations" performs tasks for the formation of the necessary skills and economic thinking of masters in the role and role of water management construction in improving the water supply of irrigated agriculture in agriculture of Uzbekistan, ensuring their effective work.

-
5. Digital Economy (Us\$)
- The purpose of teaching the subject is to teach students the role and importance of the digital economy in business and social spheres, to form knowledge, skills and competencies in accordance with the profile of the field in the field of digitalization of business processes, business models, e-commerce and the use of blockchain technologies.
- The objective of the subject is to help students organize the infrastructure of the digital economy, understand the essence of blockchain technologies, effectively use global databases of information resources, develop the digital economy in a public-private partnership, identify information security problems, effectively organize electronic business processes and effectively use e-commerce models, to teach effective decision making.
6. Microeconomics (English)
- The aim of the course is to teach students both theoretical and practical aspects of functioning and development of modern market economy, as well as the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities related to the profile profile of market entities to study economic activity in different market structures.
- The purpose of the subject is to study the main problem of the market economy and its solution; study of supply and demand, and their influencing factors; study of market balance, maximum and minimum prices, elasticity of supply and demand and directions for their practical use; study of consumer choice, consumer behavior in market and its influencing factors; study of production and production factors, their optimal use, analysis of production costs; studying the behavior of firms in competing and non-competitive market structures and the factors influencing their operations, the effects of the economic policy of the state; to teach the principles of monopoly power, indicators of monopoly power and pricing in monopoly conditions.

-
7. Agricultural Economics (International)
- Course of "Agriculture economics" helps students to improve their economic analytical thinking, to use basic economic laws and their implementations in agriculture. Requirements for students' knowledge, skills and abilities are set out below. Student:
- should have understanding about the role of the agriculture in the economy of Uzbekistan, its current tendencies and development of agriculture sector;
 - know and use the content of the regulatory legal acts regulating the sector, basic concepts of the agricultural economics, the criteria for evaluating category and economic situation;
 - The student should have the ability to analyze and solve socio-economic problems in agriculture, analyze and evaluate the economic situations of agriculture.
8. Research Methods
- The study begins with the collection of facts that are studied and systematized, generalized and consist in the discovery of certain patterns for the creation of logically structured systems of scientific knowledge that allow explaining the known and predicting new ones. Science is a factor in solving problems, developing theories, discovering the objective laws of existence, establishing scientific facts, etc. These are general and special methods of scientific knowledge. General methods are divided into three groups: empirical research methods (observation, comparison, measurement, experiment); theoretical methods of research (movement from meaning to accuracy, etc.); teaches basic concepts such as empirical and theoretical research methods (analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, modeling, abstraction).

-
9. Sustainable use of ecosystems and resources
- Acquaintance with the processes of creating new protected natural areas, reserves, national parks, biosphere reserves, environmental policy aimed at ensuring the creation of favorable conditions for the life of future generations, analysis of problems. Study of issues of attracting foreign investment and the use of international financial resources in the field of biodiversity conservation, improving the system of specially protected natural areas, studying and evaluating the processes of close cooperation with a number of international financial institutions and environmental organizations on biodiversity conservation, the creation of theoretical and practical concepts.
10. Institutional Economics
- It consists in the study of the socio-economic characteristics of the institutional structure, environment, institutions and norms of the national economy. The course is aimed at the formation of knowledge about the essence of institutional economics, the development and improvement of theoretical and practical aspects of institutional analysis and changes in institutions.
11. Resource Economy
- In the context of modernization of the economy - to provide students with theoretical knowledge that allows the rational use of natural resources and natural conditions in our country, and to train qualified specialists who are able to apply theoretical knowledge in practice. Effective use of available resources in conditions of limited resources, study of the features of their sustainable management, conservation and protection, ecological and economic styles and management systems, providing knowledge in the field of international cooperation in the field of restoration, conservation and development of nature.
12. Business Economics
- This is the formation of students' knowledge, skills and abilities in accordance with the profile of the direction to determine the role and place in the development of the productive forces of commercial enterprises in a market economy and the rise of the national economy. .

-
13. Digital Agriculture
- The purpose of teaching the subject is to teach students the role and importance of the digital economy in business and the social sphere in the agro-industrial complex, to form knowledge, skills and competencies in accordance with the profile of the direction in the field of digitalization of business processes, business models, e-commerce and the use of blockchain technologies.
- The task of the subject is to help students organize digital agricultural infrastructure, understand the essence of blockchain technologies, effectively use global databases of information resources, develop the digital economy in the conditions of public-private partnership, identify information security problems, and effectively organize electronic business processes. , effectively use e-commerce models to teach effective decision-making.
14. Water Law
- This is the study of the main theoretical concepts and topical practical issues in the field of legal relations in the field of water management, as well as the formation of knowledge on the organization of legal relations.
15. Macroeconomic planning and programming
- The subject "Macroeconomic Planning and Forecasting" serves to provide students with knowledge on theoretical and practical issues necessary for the analysis and forecasting of the country's economy in a modern market economy.
16. Public-private partnership in agriculture and water management
- The concept of public-private partnership and its role in the country's economy. Regulatory and legal aspects of public-private partnership. Theory of public-private partnership and world practice. Public-private partnership: models, forms and mechanisms of implementation. Implementation of public-private partnership projects in Uzbekistan. Evaluation of the effectiveness of public-private partnership projects in the water sector. State and business guarantees and risks in the implementation of PPP projects. Form of public-private partnership: lease and concession. Public-private partnership in agriculture. Public-private partnership in water resources management. Development of public-private partnerships in the sectors of agriculture and water infrastructure. Public-private partnership in agricultural and water innovations.